

(19)



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(11)

**EP 1 238 735 B1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
**19.10.2005 Bulletin 2005/42**

(51) Int Cl.7: **B23D 45/04, B27B 5/29**

(21) Application number: **02250546.5**

(22) Date of filing: **28.01.2002**

(54) **Ergonomic miter saw handle**

Ergonomischer Handgriff für eine Gehrungssäge

Poignée ergonomique pour une scie à onglet

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE TR**

(30) Priority: **29.01.2001 US 771775**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**11.09.2002 Bulletin 2002/37**

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**EP-A- 0 779 122** **US-A- 5 778 747**

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**EP 1 238 735 B1**

## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to miter saws and particularly to ergonomic handles designed therefor.

[0002] Motorized miter saws having a circular saw blade are generally constructed of three basic designs; a simple chop saw design where the saw blade is mounted on an arm which is pivoted to plunge in to the work piece, where the orientation of the arm can be inclined relative to the saw fence to provide simple miter cuts throughout a range of cutting angles. Miter saws are additionally constructed of the compound miter saw design in which the arm that supports the blade which plunges into and out of the workpiece is adjustable about a generally vertical miter axis as well as a horizontal bevel or tilt axis to enable a user to cut the compound miter. The third common type of miter saw is a sliding compound miter saw which is similar to a compound saw, however, the arm assembly is free to move horizontally along a slide to enable wider boards to be cut for a given blade diameter, than can be cut a conventional miter saw.

[0003] Miter saws all typically have a handle at the distal end of the arm for the user to grasp as the blade is plunged into the workpiece. In the case of a sliding compound miter saw the handle also enables the user to horizontally translate the saw blade relative to the workpiece. Handles have been made of a variety of different shapes. The three common shapes are vertically oriented, a pistol grip handle, a horizontally D-handle, or a simple elongate straight or slightly curved outwardly extending handle sometimes referred to as a "banana" handle. The "banana" handles are commonly used in simple miter saws such as chop saws, while pistol grip or D-shaped handles of the vertical or horizontal design, are more frequently used in compound miter saws and sliding compound miter saws.

[0004] Due to the high degree of adjustability of a sliding compound miter saw, coupled with the high degree of handle movement, the handle is frequently difficult or awkward to grasp during all or portions of the plunge cutting motion, particularly at extreme tilt angles. Additionally, especially when making repeated plunge cuts during a large construction project, a user's wrist will tire.

[0005] EP 0 779 122 discloses a miter saw according to the preamble of claim 1.

[0006] The object of the present invention is to provide a miter saw having a handle which is ergonomically designed to minimize user fatigue by comfortably orienting the handle relative to the operator even during extremely inclined cuts and by minimizing torque on the user's wrist.

[0007] The miter saw of the present invention includes the features of claim 1.

[0008] The miter saw is provided having a base and arm assembly having a fixed arm and pivotally attached to the base, a free distal end forming a handle spaced

outwardly therefrom to be grasped by a user and a central region provided with a rotary spindle supporting a cutting disk. The handle in the preferred embodiment is provided with a transversely elongated grip portion sized to be grasped by a user's fingers which wrap thereabout and a palm pad portion extending outwardly toward the user from the grip portion for a sufficient distance to underlie the heel portion of the user's palm. As the user grasps the handle and lowers the cutting disk into the workpiece, the palm pad portion transmits a downward force from the user's hand to the handle thereby minimizing the torque exerted on the user's wrist.

[0009] A preferred handle design has the handle oriented relative to an arm axis so that the handle is generally horizontal when the arm is viewed in a lower position. The arm further includes a rotatable joint enabling the orientation of the handle to be varied about the arm axis and fixed at a comfortable position selected by the user for a particular compound miter cut. Most preferably, the miter saw of the present invention will include both the palm pad and the rotatable joint features, however, miter saws of the present invention could be fabricated only using the rotatable joint features.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a miter saw (not part of the present invention);

Figure 2 is a partial top plan view illustrating the orientation of a user's hand relative to the miter saw handle in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view showing the orientation of the user's hand taken along line 3-3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a right-side elevational schematic view illustrating the orientation of a user's hand and arm relative to the miter saw during a plunge cut;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a miter saw embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a front side elevational view of the miter saw of Figure 5.

[0010] Miter saw 10 illustrated in Figure 1 is not part of the present invention. Miter saw 10 is made up of a base 12 having a rotary table 14 mounted thereon, pivotal about a generally vertical Z axis 15. An arm assembly 16 is provided with a fixed end 18 pivotally attached to the rotary table portion 14 of base 12. Arm assembly 16 is further provided with a handle 20 formed at the free distal end of the arm assembly 16 opposite fixed end 18. The arm assembly 16 extends along an arm axis 22 and has an arm central region 24 located between fixed end 18 and handle 20. Arm central region 24 is provided with a rotary spindle 26 which carries a rotary cutting disk 28. Rotary cutting disk 28 is typically a circular saw blade or alternatively it can be an abrasive wheel. Rotary spindle 26 is operatively driven by an electric motor 30 via a conventional gear reduction mechanism (not shown).

[0011] In Figure 1, arm assembly 16 is shown in the lowered position. Arm assembly 16 will be typically biased to the raised upper position by a spring so that rotary cutting disk 28 will be spaced above the upper surface of rotary table 14. When it is desired to be cut, the user will grasp handle 20 and turn on the saw by simultaneously depressing trigger 32 and interlock 34 with the user's finger and thumb, respectively, to cause the motor to rotate the cutting disk 28. When the cutting disk 28 is rotating at full speed, the user pivots arm 16 to a lower position. As the fixed end of the arm 18 pivots about arm pivot axis 36, which is parallel to the axis of rotary spindle 26, cutting disk 28 severs the workpiece. Base 12 is further provided with a fence 38 which jointly with the upper surface of base 12 and rotary table portion 14, supports a wooden board or the like during the cutting operation. In Figure 1, rotary table portion 14 is oriented so that the plane of blade 28 is perpendicular to fence 38 for making a 90° cut. When it is desired to make a conventional miter cut, rotary table 14 is turned by releasing and re-locking table lock 40 to incline the plane of a cutting disk 28 relative to fence 38. A similar tilt lock mechanism enables the user to vary the title angle for making a bevel cut or a compound cut.

[0012] Handle 20 is shown in an enlarged plan view in Figure 2 with the user's right hand in phantom outline grasping the handle. Trigger 32 and interlock 34 are oriented relative to handle 20 to be proximate the user's index finger and thumb. Handle 20 can be seen in Figure 2 and cross-sectional side view of Figure 3 is made up of an elongate grip portion 42 and a palm pad portion 44. The elongate grip portion 42 is sized to enable a user's fingers to wrap thereabout. The palm pad portion 44 extends outwardly toward the user in a sufficient distance to underlie the heel portion of the user's palm as illustrated in Figure 3. This design minimizes torque on the user's wrist as a user pushes downwardly on handle 20 to lower the arm assembly 16.

[0013] Preferably palm pad portion 44 is provided with a soft palm pad member 46 supported on the structural palm pad member 48 to further facilitate user comfort during extended periods of use. Ideally, the elongate grip portion 42 will have a maximum vertical thickness T illustrated in Figure 3 which is between 38.8mm (1.5") and 63.5mm (2.5"). Further, the handle will have a length L measured along the arm axis of between 76.2mm (3") and 114.3mm (4.5").

This length provides sufficient support for the heel of the user's palm during the cutting motion to minimize the bending torque exerted on the user's wrist.

[0014] An illustration of the orientation of the user's hand relative to handle 20 and arm assembly 16 of miter saw 10 is shown in Figure 4. Handle 20 is generally oval or egg shaped in cross-sectional view as illustrated in Figure 3. The handle should have a transverse length measured in the X axis when the cutting disk 28 is square to table 14 which is wide enough to accommodate a user's hand. In the embodiment illustrated, han-

dle 20 is generally U-shaped in plan view, however, a pistol grip design supported only on one side of the elongate grip portion 42 can alternatively function. Preferably, palm pad portion 44 is no wider than the user's hand. The palm pad portion should not ideally extend to the left toward interlock 34 beyond the user's palm so as to not interfere with the motion of the user's thumb when depressing the interlock and trigger buttons.

[0015] In miter saw 10 embodiment, elongate grip portion 42 is generally parallel to spindle 26. In that way, when the cutting disk 28 is oriented perpendicular to table 14, elongate grip portion 42 is horizontal. Alternatively elongate grip portion could be rotated clockwise slightly when looking at the handle along arm axis 22 from the handle end. Rotating the elongate handle portion 20° to 30° clockwise does not adversely affect performance when the cutting disk 28 is perpendicular to table 14 and can significantly improve user comfort as in the case of a compound miter saw, when the plane of the cutting disk 28 is tilted counterclockwise about a Y axis 50. It should be noted when arm assembly 16 and cutting disk 28 is tilted about the Y axis 50, arm pivot axis 36 likewise rotates and becomes inclined from horizontal. Since compound miter saws are typically capable of moving up to 45° to the left, i.e. counter-clockwise about the Z axis when viewed from the front rotating the handle 20° to 30° is a good compromise for a fixed handle location to provide comfort when making square cuts as well as bevel cuts throughout the range of band motion which is typically 45° counter-clockwise.

[0016] An embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in miter saw 60 shown in Figure 5. Miter saw 60 differs from miter saw 10 in the construction of arm assembly 62. Arm assembly 62 is made up of a fixed end 64, a handle 66 at the opposite end of the arm assembly 62 and a central region 68, extending therebetween along arm axis 70. Arm assembly 62 includes a rotatable joint 72 which enables handle 66 to be rotated generally about handle axis 70 so the orientation of the handle can be varied relative to cutting disk (blade or abrasive wheel) 74. Preferably, handle 66 is free to rotate at the rotatable joint through a range of motion comparable to the range of tilt of the cutting disk relative to the base. For a miter saw capable of tilting to the left counter-clockwise, handle 66 should be capable of rotating clockwise so that the deviation of the handle from horizontal can be minimized. A one to one correspondence of the range of handle motion and the range of blade tilt is convenient but not necessary. A slight handle inclination from horizontal and extreme blade tilt angle is acceptable. Ideally, the handle is capable of moving between 0° and 30° clockwise, if the miter saw tilts counter-clockwise 45°. In instances when the miter saw is capable of tilting both clockwise and counter-clockwise. More preferably, the miter saw handle 66 is capable of up to 40° rotation in the direction opposite that of blade tilting.

[0017] In order to facilitate rotation of handle 66, a de-

tent button 76 is provided which when depressed by the user enables the handle to be rotated. When the detente button 76n is released, a conventional spring bias mechanism locks the handle in position. A scale 78 and pointer is likewise provided on the rotatable joint 72 to provide a visual indication as to the amount of handle rotation about axis 70.

**[0018]** It should be noted that the rotatable handle feature shown in miter saw 60 can be used in conjunction with a palm pad described previously in reference to miter saw 10 or in a conventional pistol grip or D-handle type miter saw handle not having a palm pad. As illustrated in Figure 5, the palm pad is not utilized, rather, interlock 80 is provided on the outer surface of handle 66 while a trigger 82 is provided on the inboard surface. Alternatively, a palm pad shown in phantom outline in Figure 4 can be provided, in which case interlock 86 would be located on the left side of handle 66 in order to be grasped by the user's right thumb.

#### Claims

1. A miter saw (10,60) comprising:

a base (12);  
an arm assembly (16,62) having a fixed end (18,64) pivotally attached to the base (12), a free distal end forming a handle (20,66) spaced outwardly therefrom and a central region (24,68) therebetween provided with a rotary spindle (26) supporting a cutting disc (28,74);

#### characterized in that

the arm assembly (16, 62) includes a rotatable joint (72) enabling the orientation of the handle (20,66) to be varied about the arm axis (70) and fixed at a position selected by a user.

2. The miter saw (10) as claimed in claim 1 wherein the handle (20) has a transverse oriented elongate grip portion (42) sized for a user's fingers to wrap thereabout and a palm pad portion (44) extending outwardly from the grip portion (42) for a distance sufficient to underlie the heel portion of the palm of the user's hand so that as the user lowers the handle (20) towards the base (12) to cause the cutting disc (28) to engage a work piece, the palm pad portion (44) transmits downward force from the user's hand to the handle (26) thereby minimizing torque on the user's wrist.
3. The miter saw (10) of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the arm assembly (16) extends along an arm axis (22) which is generally perpendicular to the rotary spindle (26) when the arm assembly (16) is viewed in plan view in a lowered position.

4. The miter saw (10) of claim 1 wherein the rotatable joint (72) has sufficient travel to enable the elongate grip portion (42) to be moved between a horizontal position and a position rotated at least 30° counter-clockwise about the arm axis (70) therefrom measured when the arm (64) is lowered and the rotary spindle (26) is generally horizontal.

5. The miter saw (10,60) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the pivotal attachment of the arm assembly (16) to the base (12) is adjustable about a vertical and horizontal axis in order to enable a user to make a compound miter cut.

6. The miter saw (10, 60) of claim 5 wherein the handle (80) is rotatable to the same extent that the arm assembly (16) is adjustable about the horizontal axis so as to enable the handle to maintained in a horizontal orientation during a compound miter cut.

7. The miter saw (10,60) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the handle (66) is rotatably adjustable between at least 0° and 30° from horizontal measured when the arm assembly (62) is lowered and the rotary spindle (26) is horizontal.

8. The miter saw (10,60) of claim 7 wherein the handle (66) is rotatably adjustable between at least 0° and 40° from horizontal measured when the arm is lowered and the rotary spindle (26) is horizontal.

9. The miter saw (10,60) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the elongate grip portion (42) further comprises a lock-out switch extending transversely to the left of the grip portion (42) adjacent the user's thumb and a trigger switch (32) mounted on the grip portion (42) extending inwardly from the grip portion (42) adjacent a user's index finger.

10. The miter saw (10,60) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the palm pad portion (44) further comprises a soft elastomeric pad overlying a relatively rigid structural pad member.

11. The miter saw (10,60) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the handle (70) has a maximum vertical thickness where the handle (20) is in a lowered horizontal orientation of between 38.1mm (1.5") and 63.5mm (2.5").

12. The miter saw (10,60) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the handle (20) has a fore and aft length measured along the arm axis of between 76.2mm (3") and 114.3mm (4.5").

## Patentansprüche

### 1. Gehrungssäge (10, 16) mit:

einem Grundteil (12),  
einer Armanordnung (16, 62) mit einem festen  
Ende (18, 64), das schwenkbar an dem Grund-  
teil (12) angebracht ist, einem freien distalen  
Ende, das einen Griff (20, 76) bildet, welcher  
nach außen hin davon beabstandet ist, und ei-  
nem mittleren Bereich (24, 68) dazwischen, der  
mit einer drehbaren Spindel (26) versehen ist,  
welche eine Schneidscheibe (28, 64) lagert,

**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Arman-**  
ordnung (16, 62) ein drehbares Verbindungsstück  
(72) beinhaltet, welches eine Veränderung der Ori-  
entierung des Griffs (20, 66) um die Armachse (70)  
herum und eine Fixierung des Griffs in einer von ei-  
nem Benutzer ausgewählten Position ermöglicht.

2. Gehrungssäge (10) nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher  
der Griff (20) einen quer orientierten länglichen  
Griffbereich (42) hat, der so bemessen ist, dass die  
Finger des Benutzers dort herumgreifen können,  
und einen Handballenbereich (44), der sich von  
dem Griffbereich (42) nach außen erstreckt um ei-  
nen Abstand, der ausreichend ist, um dem Absatz-  
bereich des Ballens der Hand des Benutzers zu un-  
terliegen, so dass, wenn der Benutzer den Griff (20)  
in Richtung des Grundteils (12) absenkt, um so die  
Schneidscheibe (28) in Eingriff mit einem Werk-  
stück zu bringen, der Handballenbereich (44) eine  
Abwärtskraft von der Hand des Benutzers auf den  
Griff (26) überträgt, um so das Drehmoment zu mi-  
nimieren, das auf das Handgelenk des Benutzers  
einwirkt.

3. Gehrungssäge (10) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei  
welcher die Armanordnung (16) sich entlang einer  
Armachse (22) erstreckt, die im allgemeinen recht-  
winklig zu der drehbaren Spindel (26) verläuft,  
wenn die Armanordnung (16) in der Draufsicht in  
einer abgesenkten Position betrachtet wird.

4. Gehrungssäge (10) nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher  
das drehbare Verbindungsstück (72) ausreichend  
Spiel hat, um eine Bewegung des länglichen Griff-  
bereichs (42) zwischen einer horizontalen Position  
und einer Position zu ermöglichen, die um zumin-  
dest 30° entgegen dem Uhrzeigersinn um die Ar-  
machse (70) von dort aus gedreht ist, gemessen,  
wenn der Arm (64) abgesenkt ist und die drehbare  
Spindel 26 im allgemeinen horizontal ist.

5. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach einem der vorange-  
gangenen Ansprüche, bei welcher die schwenkba-  
re Anordnung der Armanordnung (16) an dem

Grundteil (12) um eine vertikale und horizontale  
Achse herum einstellbar ist, damit ein Benutzer ei-  
nen zusammengesetzten Gehrungsschnitt ausfüh-  
ren kann.

6. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach Anspruch 5, bei wel-  
cher der Griff (80) um das gleiche Ausmaß drehbar  
ist, um das auch die Armanordnung (16) um die ho-  
rizontale Achse herum einstellbar ist, damit der Griff  
während eines zusammengesetzten Gehrungs-  
schnitts in einer horizontalen Orientierung gehalten  
werden kann.

7. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach einem der vorange-  
gangenen Ansprüche, bei welcher der Griff (66)  
zwischen zumindest 0° und 30° aus der Horizonta-  
len drehbar einstellbar ist, gemessen, wenn die Ar-  
manordnung (62) abgesenkt ist und die drehbare  
Spindel (26) horizontal ist.

8. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach Anspruch 7, welcher  
der Griff (66) zwischen mindestens 0° und 40° aus  
der Horizontalen drehbar einstellbar ist, gemessen,  
wenn der Arm abgesenkt ist und die drehbare Spin-  
del (26) horizontal ist.

9. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach einem der vorange-  
gangenen Ansprüche, bei welcher der längliche  
Griffbereich (42) außerdem einen Ausrasteschalter  
aufweist, welcher sich quer links von dem Griffbe-  
reich (42) angrenzend an den Daumen des Benut-  
zers erstreckt, und einen Triggerschalter (32), der  
an dem Griffbereich (42) angebracht ist und sich  
einwärts von dem Griffbereich (42) angrenzend an  
einen Zeigefinger des Benutzers erstreckt.

10. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach einem der vorange-  
gangenen Ansprüche, bei welcher der Handballen-  
bereich (44) außerdem ein weiches, elastomeri-  
sches Kissen aufweist, welches über einem relativ  
steifen strukturellen Kissenelement liegt.

11. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach einem der vorange-  
gangenen Ansprüche, bei welcher der Griff (70) ei-  
ne maximale vertikale Dicke zwischen 98,1 mm  
(1,5") und 63,5 mm (2,5") hat, wo der Griff (20) sich  
in einer abgesenkten horizontalen Orientierung be-  
findet.

12. Gehrungssäge (10, 60) nach einem der vorange-  
gangenen Ansprüche, bei welcher der Griff (20) ei-  
ne entlang der Armachse gemessene Länge von  
vorn nach hinten von zwischen 76,2 mm (3") und  
114,3 mm (4,5") hat.

## Revendications

### 1. Scie à onglet (10, 60) comprenant :

un bâti (12) ;  
un ensemble formant bras (16, 62) ayant une extrémité fixe (18, 64) fixée à pivotement au bâti (12), une extrémité distale libre comportant une poignée (20, 66) espacée vers l'extérieur par rapport à celle-ci et une région centrale (24, 68) entre les deux, munie d'un axe rotatif (26) qui supporte une lame circulaire (28, 74) ;

**caractérisée en ce que** l'ensemble formant bras (16, 62) comporte un pivot (72) qui permet de modifier l'orientation de la poignée (20, 66) autour de l'axe géométrique (70) du bras et de la fixer en une position choisie par l'utilisateur.

2. Scie à onglet (10) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la poignée (20) comporte une partie de préhension allongée et orientée de façon transversale (42), dimensionnée pour permettre aux doigts de l'utilisateur de l'entourer, et une partie support de paume (44) qui s'étend vers l'extérieur depuis la partie de préhension (42) sur une distance suffisante pour servir de support à la partie talon de la paume de la main de l'utilisateur, de façon que, lorsque l'utilisateur abaisse la poignée (20) vers le bâti (12) pour engager la lame circulaire (28) dans une pièce à travailler, la partie support de paume (44) transmet la force orientée vers le bas de la main de l'utilisateur à la poignée (26), minimisant ainsi le couple formé dans le poignet de l'utilisateur.

3. Scie à onglet (10) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle l'ensemble formant bras (16) s'étend le long d'un axe de bras (22) qui est globalement perpendiculaire à l'axe rotatif (26) quand on regarde l'ensemble formant bras (16) en vue en plan dans une position abaissée.

4. Scie à onglet (10) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le pivot (72) a une course suffisante pour permettre le déplacement de la partie de préhension allongée (42) entre une position horizontale et une position tournée d'au moins 30° dans le sens antihoraire autour de l'axe (70) du bras par rapport à celle-ci, mesurée lorsque le bras (64) est abaissé et que l'axe rotatif (26) est globalement horizontal.

5. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'assemblage pivotant de l'ensemble formant bras (16) avec le bâti (12) est réglable autour d'un axe vertical et d'un axe horizontal pour permettre à l'utilisateur d'effectuer une coupe d'onglet composée.

6. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle la poignée (80) peut tourner autant que le degré de réglage de l'ensemble formant bras (16) autour de l'axe horizontal afin de permettre à la poignée d'être maintenue dans une orientation horizontale au cours d'une coupe d'onglet composée.

7. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la poignée (66) est réglable de façon rotative entre au moins 0° et 30° par rapport à l'horizontale lorsque l'ensemble formant bras (62) est abaissé et que l'axe rotatif (26) est horizontal.

8. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle la poignée (66) est réglable de façon rotative entre au moins 0° et 40° par rapport à l'horizontale lorsque le bras est abaissé et que l'axe rotatif (26) est horizontal.

9. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la partie de préhension allongée (42) comprend en outre un bouton de blocage qui s'étend à travers la partie gauche de la partie de préhension (42), près du pouce de l'utilisateur, et un bouton de déclenchement (32) monté sur la partie de préhension (42), vers l'intérieur depuis la partie de préhension (42) et près de l'index de l'utilisateur.

10. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la partie support de paume (44) comprend en outre un tampon en élastomère mou qui recouvre un élément de support structurel relativement rigide.

11. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la poignée (70) a une épaisseur verticale maximale où la poignée (20) est dans une orientation horizontale abaissée comprise entre 38,1 mm (1,5") et 63,5 mm (2,5").

12. Scie à onglet (10, 60) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle la poignée (20) a une longueur d'avant en arrière mesurée le long de l'axe du bras comprise entre 76,2 mm (3") et 114,3 mm (4,5").







